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### **STRATEGIES OF COMPUTER TERMS TRANSLATION**

With the appearance of the personal computer, a huge amount of English vocabulary entered the Ukrainian language, and many familiar concepts were replaced by borrowed analogues. The vast majority of modern computer terms are borrowed from the English language (as a rule, they have Greek-Latin roots). Many lexical units of the computer language, names of applications, addresses of electronic resources are fixed only with the help of the English language, which can cause difficulties for people who do not have the appropriate language skills. The literature that deals with translation of computer vocabulary, in particular the lexicology of technical texts, is diverse and extensive. As a rule, most researchers agree that the translation of terminology is of primary importance when translating texts of this type. Thus, according to some researchers, the translation of a technical text cannot fulfill its purpose without an adequate translation of computer vocabulary [1, p. 133-136; 3, p. 235; 5].

Taking this fact to the consideration, it is appropriate to highlight some of the most common and favorable translation strategies used in the translation of modern lexicology in the field of computer technologies from English to Ukrainian. At the same time, it should be noted that many terms in this field are international and often may not require translation.

As for computer vocabulary translation strategies, we understand a translation strategy as a set of translator actions to reproduce an equivalent translation. Translation strategies can be considered adequate transfer of an English-language IT term while preserving its communicative-pragmatic potential and structural-semantic content. The main difficulty of computer vocabulary translation, particularly the translation of terms, lies in the disclosure and transmission of foreign language realities by means of the Ukrainian language. A prerequisite for a complete translation of any special text, especially a scientific and technical one, is its full understanding by the translator. Mechanical memorization of terms, without penetrating into their essence, without knowledge of the very phenomena, processes and mechanisms that are discussed in the original, can lead to increasing of errors in the translation. The translator must study in detail the field of science and technology in which he\she works.

However, in a special text there is often an element of novelty, which is particularly interesting for the reader, but is connected with the use of new terms not yet recorded in dictionaries. It is clear that such cases can create serious problems for the translator. The main condition for overcoming these difficulties is a detailed analysis of the described phenomenon and its transfer in terms that are

already established in science. Current scientific problems, the latest technical inventions and discoveries are covered in printed publications and, above all, in periodicals, to which the translator should refer. Consulting a specialist in this field can be of great help here. First, it is necessary to establish exactly what the problem described in the foreign language translation is and what the problems of its presentation in the translation are. As already indicated, the problem may be to describe new processes or the latest equipment. The translator should carefully compare all cases of the use of new terms or places that are difficult to convey by the means of the Ukrainian language in order to form a clear idea of the described problem from the general content of the text [2].

The step-by-step mechanism of translation analysis should consist of the following stages: The first stage is work with the original text aimed at identifying the specified terminological units. It should be noted that at this stage the translator must be knowledgeable in the IT field or at least have a consultant in this field, as this field is specific and full of terms that the Ukrainian-speaking translator/reader is not familiar with. It is at this stage that a meticulous and detailed study of the text and the term takes place. It is very important to pay attention to such features of the term as its belonging to the terminological sphere, to take into account the phenomena of terminologizing, reterminologizing or the presence of a metaphorical component in the term. The second stage is the search for a suitable analogue in the translated text. Probably, it is also possible to find more analogues of the translation, if it is possible. The third stage is the implementation of a translation analysis in order to identify the degree of adequacy of the proposed terms in the translated text. It is also necessary to reconstruct the ways in which the transformation of the original text took place. For this, the transformations applied by the translator should be defined and analyzed.

Given the specifics of IT-related texts, they can be lexical (concretization, generalization, contextual substitution, semantic development, antonymic translation, compensation, etc.) and grammatical (rearrangement, omission, addition, restructuring, etc.) [4]. However, there is often an element of novelty in a particular text that is of particular interest to the reader, but which is associated with the use of new terms not yet included in the dictionary. Obviously, this situation can cause serious problems for translators. The main condition for overcoming this difficulty is a detailed analysis of the described phenomena and their transfer to terms already established in science.

There is no doubt about the need to master computer vocabulary: adequate and equivalent translation of this layer of vocabulary is a task not only for specialists, but also for ordinary users. They must have a certain vocabulary of computer terms necessary to perform certain tasks or communicate in the IT field. That is why the number of online dictionaries in which this terminology is presented is quite large and requires careful analysis and understanding from the point of view of translation specificity. The first characteristic feature of this layer of vocabulary is specificity in view of the rooted English language. One of the first translation postulates and instructions for the translator should be that the IT

vocabulary is a rather specific layer for scientific understanding. This is facilitated by such factors as: the IT term is not introduced into the scientific circulation by one person, but by a group of authors (in the case of dictionaries, this is most important); the process of creating the term takes place in the context of the English-speaking picture of the world, that is, the Ukrainian user will invariably encounter those realities that are familiar only to the English-speaking user; these terms are used not only by specialists, but also by ordinary users, which leads to a kind of «mixed» status of the word, when it is both a term and a commonly used word at the same time.

Practical scientific questions, the latest technical inventions and discoveries are covered in printed publications and, above all, in journals that translators should refer to. The consultation of an expert in this field will help a lot here. First of all, it is necessary to find out which problem is described in the translation in another language and which problem is presented in the translation. As it was mentioned earlier, the problem may be in the description of a new process or the latest equipment. The translator must carefully compare all cases of the use of new terms that are difficult to express in the Ukrainian language in order to form a clear idea of the described problem from the general content of the text. Any scientific text is characterized by a certain degree of repetition of terms. Therefore, in order to correctly convey the meaning of an unfamiliar term or a combination of terms that is not in the dictionary, it is important to consider and compare all the situations in which it is used in one or another text, before trying to find out the meaning of the term by studying the special literature on this topic. The translator is greatly helped by existing translated literature, especially if it is possible to compare the original text with the translation.

#### REFERENCES

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